



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/617,526	07/10/2003	Yen-Fu Chen	AUS920030523US1	3551
45371	7590	10/17/2007	EXAMINER	
IBM CORPORATION (RUS) c/o Rudolf O Siegesmund Gordon & Rees, LLP 2100 Ross Avenue Suite 2800 DALLAS, TX 75201			NEWAY, SAMUEL G	
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2626				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
10/17/2007		PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/617,526	CHEN ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Samuel G. Neway	2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 July 2007.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                    2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## **Disposition of Claims**

4)  Claim(s) 1-7,9-15,17-22,24-28,30-36,38-44,46-51 and 53-57 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6)  Claim(s) 1-7,9-15,17-22,24-28,30-36,38-44,46-51 and 53-57 is/are rejected.

7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All    b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-89)

2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.

4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_

5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

1. This is responsive to the Amendment filed on 16 July 2007.
2. Claims 1 – 7, 9 – 15, 17 – 22, 24 – 28, 30 – 36, 38 – 44, 46 – 51 and 53 – 57 are pending.

### ***Double Patenting***

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

4. Claims 1 – 7, 9 – 15, 17 – 22, 24 – 28, 30 – 36, 38 – 44, 46 – 51 and 53 – 57 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 – 30 of copending Application No. 10/617,530 in

view of <http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/>,

Chinese-English Dictionary link.

Current Application	Co-pending Application 10/617,530
<p>1. A method comprising: using a computer having a display and connected to the internet, copying a Simplified Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface;  using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of a Simplified Chinese character;  using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese character into accented Pin Yin word and an English word; and  responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface, simultaneously displaying the Simplified Chinese character as a Traditional Chinese character, an unaccented Pin Yin word, a hybrid Pin Yin word, and an English word.</p> <p>2. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.</p> <p>3. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode.</p> <p>4. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accessing a conversion table to determine the Traditional Chinese character.</p>	<p>1. A method comprising: using a computer having a display and connected to the internet, copying a Simplified Chinese character from a web page by highlighting the Simplified Chinese character on the web page;  pasting the Simplified Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface on the display;  recognizing the Simplified Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Simplified Chinese character;  using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of a Simplified Chinese character;  simultaneously displaying the Simplified Chinese character and the Traditional Chinese character equivalent in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control.</p> <p>2. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.</p> <p>3. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode.</p> <p>4. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accessing a conversion table</p>

5. The method of claim 4 wherein the conversion table is a JAVA hashtable.	to determine the Traditional Chinese character.
7. The method of claim 1 wherein Traditional Chinese character is determined without the use of an intermediate language.	5. The method of claim 4 wherein the conversion table is a JAVA hashtable.  6. The method of claim 1 wherein Traditional Chinese character is determined without the use of an intermediate language.

The current application is directed to finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified), the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word (Chinese, Pin Yin, and/or English).

Copending application No. 10/617,530 is directed to finding the corresponding Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified) to a given Chinese word (Traditional and/or Simplified).

Chinese-English Dictionary teaches a method of finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified), the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word (Chinese, Pin Yin, and/or English).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the various translations in order to help a non-native Chinese speaker learn the Chinese language by, for example, giving English translations to Chinese words.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

5. Claims 1 – 3, 8 – 11, 16 – 17, 23 – 24, 29 – 32, 37 – 40, 45 – 46, 52 – 53, and 58 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 5 – 7, 26, 30 – 32 of copending Application No. 10/631,070. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the above-mentioned claims of copending Application No. 10/617,526 anticipate the claims of the current Application.

Current Application	Co-pending Application 10/631,070
<p>1. A method comprising:</p> <p>using a computer having a display and connected to the internet, copying a Simplified Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface;</p> <p>using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of a Simplified Chinese character;</p> <p>using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese character into accented Pin Yin word and an English word; and</p> <p>responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface, simultaneously displaying the Simplified Chinese character as a Traditional Chinese character, an unaccented Pin Yin word, a hybrid Pin Yin word, and an English word.</p> <p>2. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is</p>	<p>1. A method comprising:</p> <p>using a computer having a display and connected to the internet,</p> <p>accepting a user input of a Simplified Chinese word at a graphical user interface on the display;</p> <p>determining if the user input is an entire desired word, a beginning of the entire word, or whether the user input appears anywhere in the desired word;</p> <p>searching a dictionary for an entry containing a Simplified Chinese word;</p> <p>using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese word equivalent of a Simplified Chinese word;</p> <p>using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese word into accented Pin Yin word and an English word; and</p> <p>responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface,</p>

<p>encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.</p> <p>3. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode.</p> <p>8. The method of claim 1 further comprising: displaying the Simplified Chinese character, the Traditional Chinese character, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.</p>	<p>simultaneously displaying the Simplified Chinese word, the Traditional Chinese word equivalent, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.</p> <p>6. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese word from GB2312 to Unicode.</p> <p>7. The method of claim 1 further comprising: displaying the Simplified Chinese word, the Traditional Chinese word, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word; and wherein the font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the font size of the Traditional Chinese word is user configurable.</p>
--	---

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1 – 4, 6 – 7, 9 – 12, 14 – 15, 17 – 20, 22, 24 – 26, 28, 30 – 33, 35 – 36, 38 – 41, 43 – 44, 46 – 49, 51, 53 – 55, and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chinese-English Dictionary

(<http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/>) in view of Chinese-English Lookup

(<http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwarm/cel/cel.htm>) referred as Lookup hereinafter and in further view of Foolsworkshop (<http://web.archive.org/web/20021206035901/http://www.foolsworkshop.com/ptou/>).

Claim 1:

The Chinese-English Dictionary link from

<http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/> discloses a method comprising:

using a computer having a display (“Look It Up”, Figure on page 1) and connected to the internet (“download the dictionary at the CEDICT website”, page 1),

copying a Simplified Chinese character from a web page into an input field of a graphical user interface (“Search”, Figure on page 1);

using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of a Simplified Chinese character (“searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese word”, page 1. Note that the Chinese word can be selected to be either Simp. Chinese (GB) or Trad. Chinese (Big5) as shown on top of page 1); and

using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese character into Pin Yin word and an English word ("searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese word, the Pin Yin representation of the word, and the English definition", page 1).

However, Chinese-English Dictionary does not explicitly teach simultaneously displaying the different translations responsive to a user activation of a single control.

Lookup discloses a similar Chinese-English dictionary where a user is able to select and copy a word from a Web browser or a word processor in order to get a desired translation and displaying the translated characters in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control (Figure on top of page 1. Note the simultaneous display of the Chinese, Pin Yin, and English equivalents).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to simultaneously display the translated characters in Chinese-English Dictionary's graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control in order to "help Chinese language learners to read Chinese electronic texts ..." (Lookup, page 1, paragraph 2).

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup teach the limitations as stated above, but they do not explicitly teach accented Pin Yin translations.

Foolsworkshop discloses a method of translating Pin Yin into accented Pin Yin ("converts text written in pinyin, with syllable-final tone numbers, into unicode" Note that unicode in this situation represents accented Pin Yin).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to display Pin Yin as accented Pin Yin because “many students and instructors of the Chinese language have a need to display pinyin with tone marks in their documents” so they are easier to read (Foolsworkshop, first line).

Claim 2:

Chinese-English Dictionary, Lookup and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode (“return the results in GB ... or Unicode”, page 1).

Claim 3:

Chinese-English Dictionary, Lookup and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode (“return the results in GB ... or Unicode”, page 1).

Claim 4:

Chinese-English Dictionary, Lookup and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: accessing a conversion table to determine the Traditional Chinese character (“searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese word”, page 1. Note that a conversion table is inherent in the determination of equivalent characters).

Claim 6:

Chinese-English Dictionary, Lookup and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses accessing a dictionary to determine the Traditional Chinese character ("CEDICT dictionary", page 1)

Claim 7:

Chinese-English Dictionary, Lookup and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses wherein Traditional Chinese character is determined without the use of an intermediate language ("searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese word", page 1. Note that the Chinese word can be selected to be either Simp. Chinese (GB) or Trad. Chinese (Big5) as shown on top of page 1).

Claims 9 – 12, 14 – 15, 17 – 20, 22, 24 – 26, 28 – 33, 35 – 36, 38 – 41, 43 – 44, 46 – 49, 51, 53 – 55, and 57:

Claims 9 – 12, 14 – 15, 17 – 20, 22, 24 – 26, 28 – 33, 35 – 36, 38 – 41, 43 – 44, 46 – 49, 51, 53 – 55, and 57 are similar in scope and content to claims 1 – 4, and 6 – 7; therefore they are rejected with the same rationale.

8. Claims 5, 13, 21, 27, 34, 42, 50 and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chinese-English Dictionary

(<http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/> ) in view of Lookup and in further view of Foolsworkshop

(<http://web.archive.org/web/20021206035901/http://www.foolsworkshop.com/ptou/>) and in further view of Hughes ("1ICT3 Computer Science Sample Paper I", 1998, University of Dublin)

Claims 5, 13, 21, 27, 34, 42, 50 and 56:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1, but do not explicitly disclose using a Java hashtable.

Hughes discloses a conversion table for Morse code stored in a Java hashtable ("The conversion table for Morse code can be stored in a Java Hashtable object", page 4, question 6).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a Java hashtable as the conversion table in Chinese-English Dictionary because Java is able to run on any platform.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Samuel G. Neway whose telephone number is 571-270-1058. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:30AM - 5:30PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David R Hudspeth can be reached on 571-272-7843. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

SN

*SN*



DAVID HUDSPETH  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600